



ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

Recent accounts from England represent that while the people of that country are averse to war, and are anxious to see the difficulties with the U. S., about the Alabama claims, amicably settled, they think the British government has gone far enough, in offering to submit the claims to arbitration. In the meantime, it may be well to notice that the "war cry" of some of the Radicals in Congress, is not echoed by all of the party, and that, in especial, the New York Tribune declares that "a war with England would be the most deplorable calamity that could happen to civilization." Such a war would cost more than all the Alabama claims, and would add a good many more to them, none of which, including the Alabama, would, in all likelihood, ever be settled at the return of peace. It is, certainly, the obvious interest of this government not to precipitate another war, in the present condition of the country; and it is equally obvious than in its present condition, it is not the interest of Great Britain to go to war with the United States. So that, as both governments are deeply concerned in preserving peace—the chances are that it will be preserved.

No one can form an idea of the ultimate course of the Radical leaders, with regard to the impeachment of the President; because, while, they are shrewd and cunning in calculating political chances, and wide awake as to the profits and losses of their moves, they are, also, actuated by so much passion and prejudice, that the fanaticism of the hour frequently more than balances, in their action, considerations of prudence. The wind drives them one way, whilst the current propels them another. The reasons against the policy of an impeachment at this late stage of the incumbency, are perfectly plain—and they must see the danger to themselves of throwing the country again into a state of doubt, uncertainty, and excitement on the subject. But then comes, the hatred of the President, the desire of revenge, the wish for punishment, the "dear delight" of hurrying from office the man who has obstructed their course and dared to stand up against their dictation! Thus it is, that the people are in doubt as to which course these leaders will take, after all that they say and do, in advance. But the "impeachers" have the advantage of being backed up and encouraged by the most extreme, the most ultra, the most active, and, as they think, the most "influential" of their party.

The New York World shows, by figures and statistics, that seventeen members of the House of Representatives, whose votes are necessary to give the Radicals a requisite majority for passing a bill over the President's Veto—represent districts in the several States, which at the last elections gave large Conservative majorities. And, it is these members, misrepresenting their constituents, who Radicalize the House, and enable it to pursue the injurious, discreditable, unjust, and unconstitutional course it now continues. And yet this is thought to be a representative government!

RECONSTRUCTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Convention yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The North Carolina Convention yesterday considered the report on the Judiciary in Committee of the Whole. The Convention instructed the committee in favor of electing the Supreme and Superior Court Judges by the people.

FLORIDA.—The majority of the Florida Convention met on Thursday night last at eleven o'clock, and entered a protest against the action of the minority. They deposed Richards from the Chair, and elected Horatio Jenkins President; appointed new committees, and deposed the former Sergeant-at-Arms, and elected Martin in his place. They resolved that the Convention had power to compel the attendance of absentees. In the Convention yesterday there were twenty-seven delegates. The committee reported adversely to the eligibility of Billings and Richards, white, and Pierce and Saunders, colored, who were expelled. Hart, Stearns and Davidson, white, and Wells, colored, were sworn in instead. An ordinance was passed to pay the expenses of the Convention by issuing bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, of which thirteen thousand were taken by supporters of the Convention. A resolution was also passed expunging all records of the Convention since the third. Two candidates on the Billings ticket for State and Congressional office have withdrawn.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Convention was engaged yesterday in the trial of Aaron A. Bradley, colored. By a vote of 64 to 52 the matter was recommitted, with instructions to report on Friday next.

LOUISIANA.—The Louisiana Convention adopted a resolution allowing members and employees thirty per cent. additional to their per diem by a vote of 42 to 40, and pending a motion to reconsider, adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Nothing of importance took place in the South Carolina Convention. They adjourned early to get their pay.

MISSISSIPPI.—Nothing of interest took place in the Mississippi Convention.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas constitution was presented to the Convention on Thursday night, and after five hours' noisy debate they came to a vote, which resulted—yeas 45, nays 21—nine Radicals bolting. It was voted on as a whole without being printed.

ALABAMA.—In thirty-four counties in Alabama the vote for the Constitution stands 51,735, and the registration in the same counties 111,269. This includes all the negro counties except Hall and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities and will not vote at all. To carry the Constitution 86,000 votes will have to be polled.

The Grant-Johnson Correspondence.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the additional Correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant was read, referred to the Reconstruction Committee and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

February 10, 1868.

General—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statement of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me are accordingly herewith enclosed. You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the many gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles; and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding, and here I give your own words, "anything in yours in reply to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matter of fact escapes the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where upon either side it loses the character of a respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either party.

I should not shrink from this test in the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the detail of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains "many gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves; and I have the proof without a word of comment. I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton."

You then state that you had feared the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent, that you accepted that appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not then in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting this office, you had done so with a mental reservation, to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons, such a course is allowable. But you cannot stand upon that questionable ground.—"he history" of your connection with your transaction, as written by yourself, places yourself in a different predicament, and shows that you not only intended to circumvent the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this "history," as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ultimo: "Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that, in occupying the office, one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary.

You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, "some time" after you accepted the office, the President, not contented with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton "would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said to be made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed after that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only, that needs to be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "that is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it, to defeat that course."

The excuse you make—a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ultimo—that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is that before you changed your views you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning. I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d instant—that the performance of the promises which, it is alleged, were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promises in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without being countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey."

On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note to the President requesting in writing an order given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until you "knew from the President himself that they were his orders."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. before a Board of Presbytery, on the charge of violating a canonical law of the Episcopal Church, by officiating in a Methodist Church at New Brunswick, N. J., without permission from the constituted authorities of that diocese, was resumed on Monday at New York. Witnesses on the part of the presentors were examined, and a copy of the letter of protest sent by Rev. Dr. Stubbs to Rev. Mr. Tyng was sought to be placed in evidence.

Yesterday morning in New York, a German named Albert Garagano, called at the residence of Henry Straus, 141 West Thirtieth st., and asked to see a girl named Sophia Woel, and after conversing with her a short time, he drew a revolver and fired at her twice, neither shot taken effect. He then drew a razor and cut his own throat, expiring almost instantly. The unfortunate man was actuated by jealousy.

The Radical State Committee of Connecticut have issued an address in which they say:—"There is a Radical majority in the State. It rests with you to say whether it shall be secured. The means and result are in these words—'Work and Victory.' The Democrats are confident of a victory."

It is understood that the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report favorably upon House bill providing that hereafter no Government money shall be deposited in National Banks in any city which has a sub-treasury. The bill is very strongly opposed by many of the banks.

The Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, has sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington, and the Legislature has determined to elect his successor on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Advices from the West Indies state that President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has fallen from power and abandoned the Capital, and Hungary has assumed the reins of government.

It was rumored at Washington yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury, is about to sell gold to the amount of ten or fifteen millions of dollars during the present week.

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held February 11, 1868, there were present: George Bryan, esq., President; Messrs. Markell, Gwin, Brown, Prettymann and Fleming.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying the bill of Brail & Beach, \$8.50, for work done in the Mayor's and Auditor's offices, provided they are approved by the officers ordering the work, which was adopted; also, in favor of repealing so much of the act passed February 26, 1867, fixing the salaries of certain officers of the Corporation for 1867, as refers to the Collectors of Taxes for the Northern and Southern Districts, and further recommending that the Collectors be allowed 24 per cent in currency on all monies collected by them and paid into the Treasury of the Corporation, which was laid on the table.

The Committee on Public Property reported adversely on the communication from George W. Harrison in regard to the establishment of an oyster dock at the fish wharf, which was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the petition of A. C. Kell, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking for an increase of salary. Adopted.

The petitions of the Sun and Friendship Fire Co's. were returned by the Common Council, adhering to their former action in regard to the last named, and referring the petition of the Sun Fire Co. to a special committee, which action was not concurred in, and the Board adhered to its former action.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of O. C. Whittlesey for the sum of \$95.90 in full, for settlement of his account as Collector for 1867.

A petition of J. L. Arnold and E. S. Boynton was received from the Common Council, and their action concurred in.

An act entitled an act to amend an act for raising a revenue for the year 1867, was received from the Common Council and referred to the Committee on General Laws.

Petitions of J. L. Arnold and E. S. Boynton were received from the Common Council, and laid on the table.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of the Mayor for \$100 to procure wood for the poor.

A petition of Samuel Beach was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A report of the Committee on Public Property on the petition of Alexandria Washington Lodge to lease a room in the old market building, adjoining the lodge room, was received from the Common Council and laid on the table.

A report of Special Committee on the petition of J. T. Boyd was received from the Common Council and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.

Teste: JOHN J. JAMIESON, Clerk.

Common Council.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, held February 11, 1868, there were present: J. B. Smoot, esq., President; Messrs. Moore, Warfield, Neale, Hopkins, Simpson, Harrison, Robinson, Johnson, Holbourn, Summers, Martin and Nails.

The action of this Board on the petition of the Sun Fire Company was reconsidered, and the petition referred to a special committee, Messrs. Martin and Warfield.

Petitions of E. S. Boynton, C. R. Arnell and Samuel Beach, for corrections of assessment, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

A communication of W. A. Smoot & Co. on renting the fish wharf, was referred to the Committee on Public Property.

Mr. Johnson introduced "an act to amend an act entitled an act to raise a revenue for the year 1867," which was read three times, the 26th rule suspended and passed.

The report of the Committee on Public Property on the petition of Washington Lodge, recommending the lease of the room in the market building for 15 years, at \$25 per annum, was adopted.

Report of the same Committee on the petition of J. T. Boyd, was recommitted, with instructions to replace his shed at a cost not to exceed ten dollars.

The same Committee made a report on the petition of salters of fish, when it was ordered, that the Committee on Public Property be and are hereby authorized to rent of John T. Armstrong his wharf, contiguous to the fish wharf, for the term of the fishing season, at a rent of \$800, and offer it, in connection with the fish wharf, for rent at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

An order was received from the Board of Aldermen appropriating \$100 for the purchase of wood for the poor, and concurred in.

The following from the Board of Aldermen was adopted:

Ordered, that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of O. C. Whittlesey for the sum of \$95.90 in full, for the settlement of his account as Collector for the year 1867.

An adverse report on the petition of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was received from the Board of Aldermen, and recommitted to the Finance Committee.

A report of the Committee on Claims on the bill of Brail & Beach, was received from the Board of Aldermen and adopted.

A report of the Committee on Public Property adverse to the petition of G. W. Harrison, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and adopted.

The Board of Aldermen returned the petition of the Friendship Fire Company adhering to their reference of it to the Fire Wardens.

The Council then adjourned.

Teste: THOMAS M. WHITE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To Catharine Turley, widow of Henson Turley, deceased; Hannah Turley, Arianna Turley, Martha Bidwell, wife of — Bidwell, formerly Martha Turley; Henson Turley, Bessie Turley, Israel Turley, Andrew Turley, Catharine Turley, the younger; James Turley, John Jefferson Turley, Guardian ad litem for said James Turley, an infant, under the age of 21 years, and James M. Stewart, Sheriff, Administrator of the estate of Henson Turley, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE: That on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1868, at the office of Robert J. Smith, Notary Public, on King st., between Pitt and Royal streets, in the city of Alexandria, Va., I shall proceed to take the deposition of RICHARD BARTON, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Court for the said county of Alexandria, and State of Virginia, in which said RICHARD BARTON and you are defendants. If from any cause said deposition shall not be taken on said day, or being commenced shall not be completed, the taking thereof will be continued from time to time until the same is finished.

WM. D. NUTT, by FRANCIS L. SMITH, his Attorney.

ARRIVAL THIS A. M.

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Another lot of that beautiful "INITIAL PAPER" and ENVELOPES to match. The Paper and Envelopes are of the finest quality and very handsomely stamped. The assortment embraces all the letters of the alphabet. Also another wheelbarrow load of Appleton's cheap edition of Dickens' works. Sold unprecedented.

Brownlow's, a novel, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of Agnes, The Days of My Life, Chronicles of Carlingford, etc.

One of the Family, a novel, by the author of Carlyon's Year.

Daily receiving new Books, Magazines, Reviews, Papers, both American and Foreign.

Feb 12—42w

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Just received a supply of the above very useful article.

Also, MUSIC PAPER and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC BOOKS.

Feb 12

JOHN H. PARROTT, Dealer in Music, &c.

FOR RENT.

MT. VERNON FARM.

Possession given on the first of March, 1868.

JOHN W. BUCKE, Attorney.

Feb 12—42w

RECEIVED TO-DAY—100 lbs Pearl Hominy; 7 bushels B. E. Peas, and 2 barrels split Pickles. For sale by

Feb 12

J. C. MILBURN.

DRIED FRUITS, Peeled and Unpeeled Peaches, Peeled Pears, and Pitted Cherries received to-day and for sale by

Feb 5

J. C. MILBURN.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Without making a useless harangue, I will say to my friends and the public that I am prepared to supply all of their wants in the way of STOVES. It is time lost to undertake to look for anything better than can be found in my store. I have something new in the way of HEATING STOVES, which cannot be surpassed in style or beauty of design. To one and all I will say that whatever I sell I warrant to answer the purpose I sold it for. I therefore invite my country friends to call and examine my stock of COOKING and HEATING STOVES before purchasing elsewhere, confident that they will not go away displeased. I would also enumerate amongst my stock a fine lot of TIN WARE, of my own manufacture, and made by very experienced workmen; also, TINNED SAFES, PRESERVING KETTLES, Fruit Cans, Fine Japanned and Plated Ware and Chamber Sets, to which I would call the attention of the public. Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Waffle Irons, Children's Toys, and a fine lot of Block Tin Ware and other articles which are too numerous to mention. Thankful for past patronage I hope to have a continuance of the same.

sep 11—2awtf

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aug 28—4

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jan 1—tf

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jan 17—tf

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mh 8—tf

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dec 1

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The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

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The Highest Premiums at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe have been awarded the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, wherever exhibited in competition.

The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

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